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MEMORANDUM

TO: Chris Petersen, DPO
EPA Region 6

THRU: Chris Quina, TATL
Region 6 Technical Assistance Team

FROM: Steven Cowan
Region 6 Technical Assistance Team

DATE: July 29, 1994

REF: TAT Contract Number 68-WO-0037
TDD #: T06-9405-905
PAN #: E06Z170VAA

SUBJECT: Narrative Summary
Lincoln Properties, Austin, TX
CERCLIS #: TXD981155971

INTRODUCTION

The Region 6 Technical Assistance Team (TAT) was tasked by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to review the existing EPA Region 6 CERCLIS file for Lincoln Properties so a final decision can be made by EPA as to the site's current CERCLIS status. The file was reviewed for CERCLA eligibility, RCRA status, Subtitle D status or Texas Water Commission (TWC) enforcement action, in addition to relevant Hazard Ranking System (HRS) data. Based on the file review, the EPA has made a decision to give Lincoln Properties a classification of No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP). This memorandum will briefly describe the information obtained from the file that lead to a site classification of NFRAP for the Lincoln Properties site.

SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Lincoln Properties site, which is located in Austin, Texas, is location of an abandoned coal tar waste pit. Coal tar pit received its waste from a coal gasification plant. Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR) and the Texas Department of Health (TDH) handled the closure of the pits.

REGULATORY STATUS OF SITE

The site underwent a TDWR and TDH closure. A Site Inspection was performed by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1986. The facility had no operational permits.

RELEVANT HRS DATA

The source identified on the site was an abandoned coal tar pit which was closed under the supervision of the TDWR and the TDH.

No Ground Water or Surface Water Migration Pathway information was found in the CERCLIS file.

The site is inactive and has undergone closure; thus, there does not appear to be a substantial number of Soil Exposure Pathway targets.

The source has undergone remedial actions, thus, the possibility of an air release of hazardous constituents is unlikely within the 4-mile target distance limit of the Air Migration Pathway.